

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

L-Glutamic acid is produced by culturing a coryneform bacterium having L-glutamic acid producing ability, in which trehalose synthesis ability is decreased or deleted by, for example, disrupting a gene coding for trehalose-6-phosphate synthase, a gene coding for maltooligosyltrehalose synthase, or both of these genes to produce and accumulate L-glutamic acid in the medium, and collecting the L-glutamic acid from the medium.

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